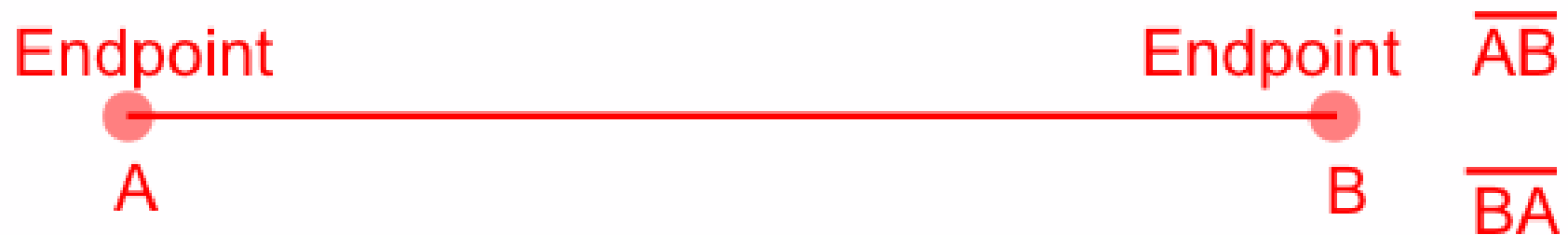
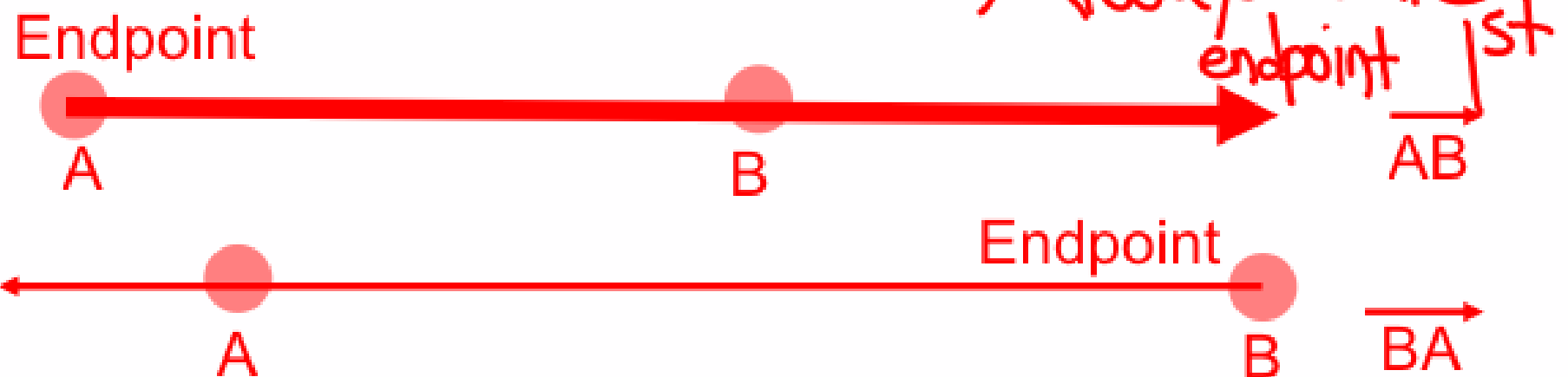


1.1: Identify Points, Lines, and Planes

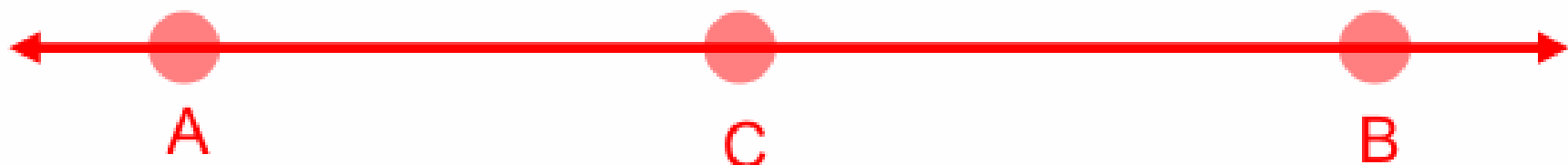
Segment: a line with two endpoints



Ray: a line with one endpoint



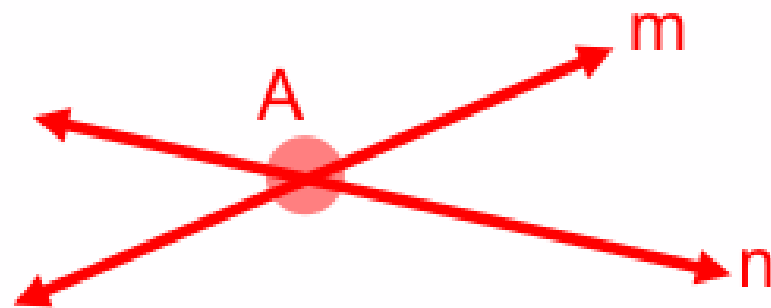
Opposite Rays: If point C lies on \overleftrightarrow{AB} between A and B, then \overrightarrow{CA} and \overrightarrow{CB} are opposite rays.



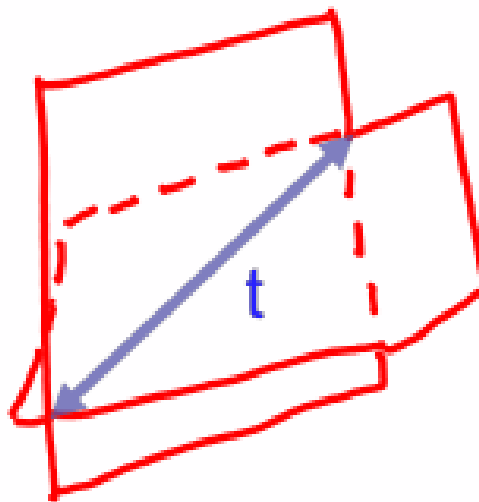
Intersection: set of points the figures have in common

Note:

*The intersection of two different lines is a point



*The intersection of two different planes is a line



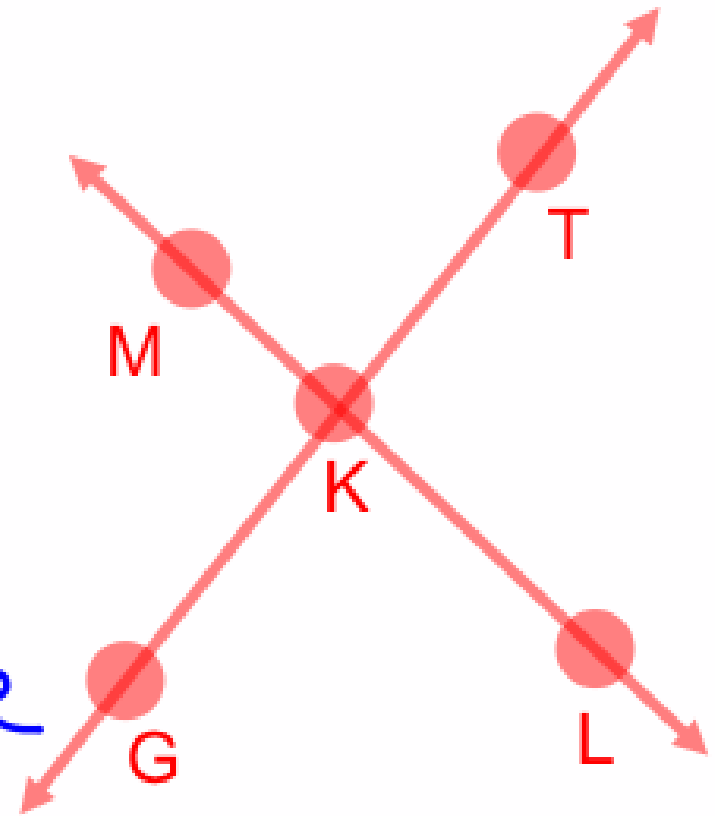
Example:

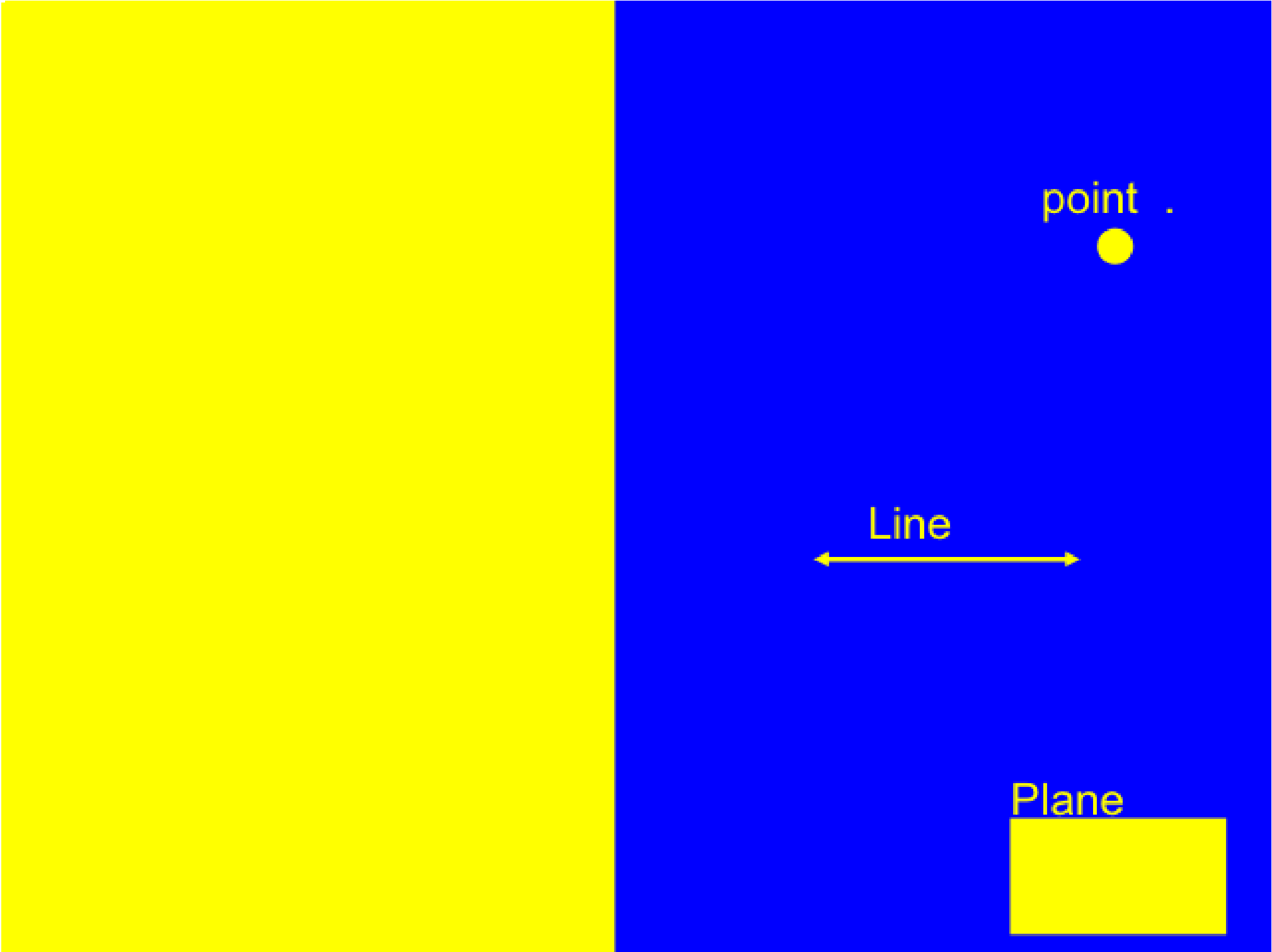
1. Give another name for \overleftrightarrow{TG}



2. Name all rays for endpoint K.

*Which of these rays are opposite rays?

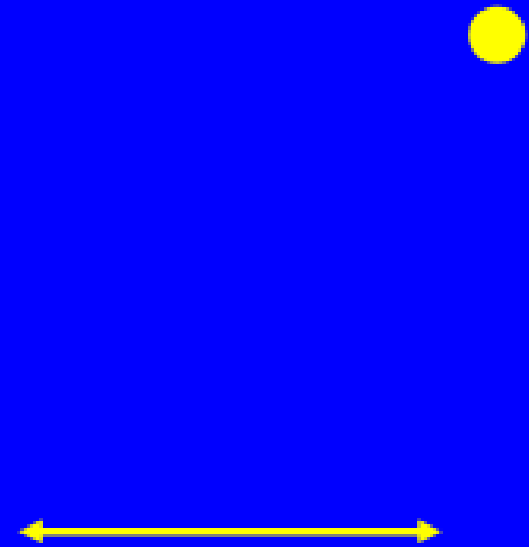




has one dimension.
It is represented by a
straight mark with two
arrows

has two
dimensions. It is
represented by a
shape that looks like
a floor or a wall and
extends without end.

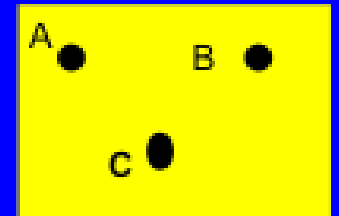
has no
dimension. It is
represented by a dot.



collinear points



Coplanar points



Segment Consists of two



Ray AB

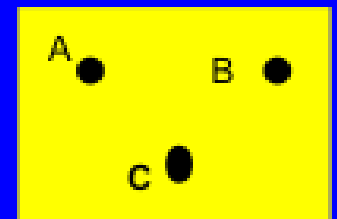
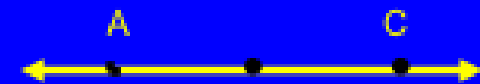


Consists of
two endpoints on a
line named by two
letters.

points
that lie on the same
line.

Consists of
endpoints A and B
and an arrow
showing direction

points
that lie in the same plane



Homework: pgs. 5-7 #1-13 all, 14-32 even